

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

CLOSING OF CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAILS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
Parcels for the United Kingdom via Gibraltar posted up to 5 p.m. to-day, are due in London on the 8th of December, and those posted on the 16th instant are due in London on the 22nd of December, 1906.

With an additional fee of 60 cents, parcels may be sent via Brindisi and if posted before 5 p.m., on the 16th instant, would accompany the letter mail, which is due in London on the 15th of December.

Parcels intended for New Year's delivery should also be forwarded by the mail of the 16th instant, as the subsequent parcel mail of the 1st of December via Gibraltar is scheduled to arrive in London on the 5th January, 1907.

The rates of postage on ordinary parcels to United Kingdom are as follows:

For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight	60 cents.
" " "	11 lbs. " " " \$1.20

All parcels containing Jewellery or any article of Gold or Silver must be insured. This includes Silver or Gold mounted Walking Sticks or Umbrellas; all insured parcels must be sealed. The seals must bear the impression of a device or private mark. Coins must not be used for sealing purposes.

At 7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.

## FOR

## PEB

## DATE

Shanghai Taku Chongduo and Koko	Friday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Nagasaki Moji Koko and Yokohama	Friday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Friday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore Penang and Colombo	Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Tidorey Island, Cootown, Cairns Townsville Brisbane Sydney Hobart Launceston New Zealand Melbourne	Adelaide and Perth

Macau	Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Anoy and Amoy	Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Koko and Yokohama	Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow Amoy and Anping	Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Tsingtao Chefoo and Newchwang	Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Etc. &c. India via Tuckoo-ri	(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail)	Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	
The Parcel mail will be closed to-day at 5 p.m.	

Macau

Manila

Singapore Penang and Calcutta

Sabahau

Tientsin

Shanghai Ningpo and Shanghai

Swatow Amoy and Foochow

Swatow Amoy and Tamsui

Shanghai Koko and Yokohama

SHANGHAI NAGASAKI KOKO YOKOHAMA HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail)

Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The Parcel mail will be closed to-day at 5 p.m.

Macau

Manila

Singapore Penang and Calcutta

Sabahau

Tientsin

Shanghai Ningpo and Shanghai

Swatow Amoy and Foochow

Swatow Amoy and Tamsui

Shanghai Koko and Yokohama

SHANGHAI NAGASAKI KOKO YOKOHAMA HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail)

Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The Parcel mail will be closed to-day at 5 p.m.

Macau

Manila

Singapore Penang and Calcutta

Sabahau

Tientsin

Shanghai Ningpo and Shanghai

Swatow Amoy and Foochow

Swatow Amoy and Tamsui

Shanghai Koko and Yokohama

SHANGHAI NAGASAKI KOKO YOKOHAMA HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail)

Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The Parcel mail will be closed to-day at 5 p.m.

Macau

Manila

Singapore Penang and Calcutta

Sabahau

Tientsin

Shanghai Ningpo and Shanghai

Swatow Amoy and Foochow

Swatow Amoy and Tamsui

Shanghai Koko and Yokohama

SHANGHAI NAGASAKI KOKO YOKOHAMA HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail)

Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The Parcel mail will be closed to-day at 5 p.m.

Macau

Manila

Singapore Penang and Calcutta

Sabahau

Tientsin

Shanghai Ningpo and Shanghai

Swatow Amoy and Foochow

Swatow Amoy and Tamsui

Shanghai Koko and Yokohama

SHANGHAI NAGASAKI KOKO YOKOHAMA HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail)

Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The Parcel mail will be closed to-day at 5 p.m.

Macau

Manila

Singapore Penang and Calcutta

Sabahau

Tientsin

Shanghai Ningpo and Shanghai

Swatow Amoy and Foochow

Swatow Amoy and Tamsui

Shanghai Koko and Yokohama

SHANGHAI NAGASAKI KOKO YOKOHAMA HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail)

Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The Parcel mail will be closed to-day at 5 p.m.

Macau

Manila

Singapore Penang and Calcutta

Sabahau

Tientsin

Shanghai Ningpo and Shanghai

Swatow Amoy and Foochow

Swatow Amoy and Tamsui

Shanghai Koko and Yokohama

SHANGHAI NAGASAKI KOKO YOKOHAMA HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail)

Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The Parcel mail will be closed to-day at 5 p.m.

Macau

Manila

Singapore Penang and Calcutta

Sabahau

Tientsin

Shanghai Ningpo and Shanghai

Swatow Amoy and Foochow

Swatow Amoy and Tamsui

Shanghai Koko and Yokohama

SHANGHAI NAGASAKI KOKO YOKOHAMA HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail)

Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The Parcel mail will be closed to-day at 5 p.m.

Macau

Manila

Singapore Penang and Calcutta

Sabahau

Tientsin

Shanghai Ningpo and Shanghai

Swatow Amoy and Foochow

Swatow Amoy and Tamsui

Shanghai Koko and Yokohama

SHANGHAI NAGASAKI KOKO YOKOHAMA HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail)

Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The Parcel mail will be closed to-day at 5 p.m.

Macau

Manila

Singapore Penang and Calcutta

Sabahau

Tientsin

For EUROPE & AMERICA,  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPORTS.  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
with which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,  
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12  
per annum. Postage to any part of  
the World \$2.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE  
 DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE  
 FOR 1906.  
 Complete Edition . . . \$10.00  
 Small . . . . . 6.00  
 Orders may be sent to the  
 Hongkong Daily Press Office and  
 to the Local Booksellers

No. 15,152. 第二十五百一十五萬一第 日七十九年二十三號光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1906. 大英港 壓三月一十年六零百九十一英港番 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**WATSON'S**  
**E** BLEND  
VERY OLD LIQUEUR.  
**SCOTCH WHISKY.**  
Pronounced by Commissioners to be the  
BEST BRAND IN THE FAR EAST,  
PER DOZ. . . . . \$15.00  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.



## 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT, in Consequence of the  
further rise in Exchange, our Prices will, from the 1ST NOVEMBER  
until further notice, be subject to a  
DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT (10%)

Instead of the Five per cent (5%) hitherto given.

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906.

## JOHN ROBERTS & COMPANY, LTD.

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,  
BOMBAY,

UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design  
No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels to  
Carved Bracket Kneeholes, Screwed Moldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy  
solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Platofas,  
best Whipcord Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting  
toes, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories:

12 Selected Ash Cues.	1 Wall Cue Rack.
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.	1 Wall Butt Rack.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.	1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed
1 Long Butt.	1 Best Billiard Brush
1 Mid Butt.	1 Set "Crysitalite" or "Honzoline" Bill. Balls.
1 Billiard Marking Board.	1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted.
1 Dust Cover for Table.	1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.
1 Straightedge and 3 Circles.	1 Bottle Cue Cement.
1 Best Spirit Level.	1 Box Silk Spots.
1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe.	2 Dozen Best White Chalk.

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of  
Rs.1,400 nett.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards  
can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1904.

## INSURANCE

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,  
(ESTABLISHED 1825),  
Over

\$2,000,000

Paid in Claims

THE Standard is the only British Life Office  
having a Local Board of Directors in the  
Far East with full powers to accept Proposals,  
pay Surrenders and Claims on the spot without  
reference home.

The Oldest and Cheapest Company in the  
East.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

## HOTELS

## HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons

163 Bedrooms

Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms

Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms for Hotel

Residents

Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor

Electric Lighting and Fans

Every Comfort

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms

Ladies' Cloak Rooms

Matron in attendance

CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS

H. HAYNES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms

Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms

Hot and Cold Water throughout

Electrically Lighted, Electric Fans (if

required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

Table D'Hote at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a165]

NOTICE.

NEW KINGSLERE will be Opened as  
a PRIVATE HOTEL on December  
1st next. Plans of the above House together  
with all Particulars can be seen any day be-  
tween 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. on and after the 22nd  
instant.

Apply— Mrs. G. SACHSE,

St. George's House.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1905. [a171]

## VICTORIA HOTEL.

SHAMEEN—CANTON.

On the British Concession.

## MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Praia Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European

Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Resident  
and Tourists.

WM. FARMER,  
Proprietor.

[a162]

## "BOA VISTA"

GROTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
CHINA,

MACAO,

HAS been re-opened under European  
management and most strict supervision  
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of  
a few days' rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.  
One steamer (ss. *Honan*) daily to and from  
Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton,  
give easy communication with both these  
centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."  
For Terms, apply

THE MANAGER.

[a21]

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN  
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 4th September 1905. 11674

S I E N T I N G.

S U R G E O N D E N T I S T.

NO. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 1759

A. LING & CO.

FURNITURE STORE

PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY

WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW

LAQUERED WARE

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 1902

JAPAN COALS.

## MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA MITSUI & CO.

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, TEE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER BRANCHES:  
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Somabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,  
Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chinchou, Yokohama, Yokosuka,  
Nagoya, Osaka, Keiko, Kure, Shimoseki, Matsuyama, Wakematsu, Keikouto, Nagasaki,  
Chinotzu, Sasebo, Shimonoseki, Mikaze, Hakodate, Taipeh, etc.

Telegraphic Address:—"MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State  
Railways, Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; II-rail and Foreign Mail  
and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mikko, Tagawa, Yamano and Ima Coal-Mines; and  
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hendo, Kame, Fujinomoto, Maeda, Mannoura, Onoura,  
Otsuji, Sashima, Tsukubo, Yoshinotani, Yoshi, Yurikihara, and other Coals.

S. TANAKA, Manager, Hongkong.

## "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST.	\$10.00	\$200
Do. Do. Small Edition	6.00	100
DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.	0.60	1.00
JAPAN AND COREA.	0.60	1.00
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. S. Tolcomb.	3.50	5.50
TEMPORARY MINING REGU- LATIONS IN CHINA.	0.50	0.80
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA.	0.50	0.80
TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN CHINA.	0.25	0.40
HONGKONG HAND-REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Pub- lished Annually.	4.00	6.00
FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEAK RIVER.—A Book for the Globetrotter, by Capt. C. V. Lloyd, with Maps and Illus.	1.90	3.00
FROM PORTSMOUTH TO PEKING, VIA LADYSMITH, WITH A NAVAL BRIGADE (Cruise of H.M.S. <i>Terrific</i> ).	1.00	1.50
MAIL TABLES, for 1906 . . . . .	0.26 & 0.30	0.40 & 0.60

CALENDAR, 1884 to 1913. \$200

MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS  
and their Subsequent Use with the  
Ladysmith Relief Column.

WARRIOR EXPLOITS OF THE  
MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E.  
Fetherstonhaugh.

CALLED OUT; or the Cheng Wang's  
Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Ro-  
mance, by Chas. J. H. Tolcomb.

POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MIS-  
SIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

half yearly vol. bound

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT  
HONGKONG English Mail days

1874 to 1904. 2.00

BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE  
AT HONGKONG, English Mail

Days 1882 to 1905. 1.00

PLAN OF VICTORIA . . . . . 1.00

" KOWLOON . . . . . 0.75

" PEAK . . . . . 0.75

" NEW TERRITORY . . . . . 0.75

" CANTON . . . . . 0.50

POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM . . . . . 0.25

## INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.GENERATED  
WATER

MANUFACTURERS.

WE RECOMMEND OUR CUSTOMER  
TO TRY OUR TWO LATEST  
PRODUCTIONS.

## DRY GINGER ALE

AND

LIME FRUIT  
CHAMPAGNESAMPLE BOTTLES OF WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED  
BY OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS  
FREE OF COST.Both are equally suitable for consumption  
during the Winter or Summer Months, and  
are Superior in Quality and general get up to  
anything that has hitherto been put on this  
Market.

## PRICES:

DRY GINGER ALE . . . \$2.20 Per Doz.

LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE 2.20

\$1.20 per Doz. allowed for all bottles returned  
in good condition.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906.

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
ONLY communications relating to the news columns  
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-  
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor,  
not for publication, but as evidence of good faith,  
and for future publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only.  
Anonymously signed communications that have  
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be  
sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that  
hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash  
throughout the Empire. Address: Press, Codas A.B.C. & Ed  
Lobster;  
P.O. Box, 38. Telephone No. 12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIEUX ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1906.

There are men who say that Australia will one day surely declare her independence of Great Britain, and figure amongst the nations as the United States of Australia. The people are even said to be ripe for rebellion now, and lack rather the power than the will to cast loose the mother country's leading strings. This is most probably exaggerated. It is evident that before there can be the United States of Australia, there must be a strong substratum of unity linking together the people of those states. Now comes that this is far from being the case at present. Federation sounded fine, and gave rise to more dreams of brotherhood than Nature is ever likely to permit to come true. We read that the legislature of Western Australia has passed a resolution in favour of secession from the Union that was heralded with such trumpetings. So if there be one state against another on the matter of insular federation, we may take it there may be as many Australians who will cling to one flag—the British—as there are colonials who have lost all respect for the nation of their origin. The writer of an article in the *Singapore Free Press* avers that the native born population of the State was bitterly opposed to Federation, but were outvoted in a manner to be presently explained. It is worth noting meanwhile how instinctively men can cling to existing dividing lines, even though evidence of evidence, and argument on argument, be advanced to prove that, unlike the walls in

honeycomb, these divisions make for individual weakness rather than for collective strength. This instinct of exclusiveness is a force that idealists rarely reckon in, although the world has seen many great federations attempted to break up and fail.

In the case of Australia, it is alleged that native born West Australians, if left to follow their inclination, would have played "alone hand" in relation to the rest of Australia but, as the result of a referendum which was forced on the Premier by popular clamour, the strangers within their gates outnumbered the natives, and so federation came to pass. The strangers had flocked to Western Australia where the gold-bearing areas of Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie had but lately been discovered. The exodus of these adventurers was so large that the Eastern States, and especially Victoria, then suffering from the disastrous consequences of the land boom, were being steadily drained of their population.

The sympathy of these outsiders was all with the places of their origin and therefore with Federation."

There is a natural division as well as a sentimental one, between Western Australia and its Southern neighbour, a two thousand mile belt of sandy desert, and so far the Federal Government has neglected to bridge it with a railway that would put the states more in touch with each other. A sea voyage has been and is yet necessary.

Those who saw the advantage of federation apparently failed to see how to make it secure. They permitted to grow up in the isolated west "an oligarchy of old settlers who prospered exceedingly under the operation of a protective Customs' tariff." They offered, indeed, rather an amusing object lesson, which we dare not venture to say whom it would most tickle, Mr. Chamberlain's followers or the Free Trade party. As cited in the special article quoted, it can be applied either way.

"For the most part they grew wool for export, and fruit and cereals for home consumption. How much the West Australian orchardists thrive may be gathered from the fact that the retail price of apples was, before Federation, as high as 1s. 6d. per lb. The price of wheat was proportionately high, as the Customs' tariff made the competition of the other States virtually prohibitive. Immediately after Federation there set into the Western Australian markets an influx of fruit and dairy produce from the other States, and the scare thereby created among the local producers may well be imagined. Every device of ingenuity was used to thwart the exporters from "the ot or side," and in the flimsiest p-tostos' consignments of fruit to Fremantle were condemned by the inspectors as being infested with the codlin moth and the fruit fly. Part of the price which the Eastern States paid to Western Australia for entering the federation was the privilege of imposing, for five years, a sliding scale of Customs' duties on all goods imported from the sister States; but now that that period has expired, the local growers have become fully alive to the blow dealt to their interests, which in the first they had the sagacity to perceive would fall upon them."

"But we have already mentioned the larger question of overcoming the dividing wastes. We are now told that the recent secession is due to the transcontinental railway agitation; that Western Australia was persuaded into federation with promises of such a railway; which promise is apparently viewed by the Federal Government as too large an order. How much sentiment is worth when it seems to conflict with business may be guessed from the further allegation that it is the large shipowners of the Eastern states who have advanced the strongest opposition to any railway scheme to connect and unite all the members of the federation. They have for years enjoyed a monopoly of the carrying trade between Adelaide and Fremantle, especially since the latter supplanted Albany as a port of call for mail steamers. No sort of sentimental satisfaction could compensate them for the loss of that traffic. What will happen as a result of Western Australia's independent attitude no one seems to know, but the newspapers appear inclined to minimise the importance of such behaviour on the part of the youngest representative government in the Union. Its bravado becomes at once ridiculous if the Imperial Government chooses to ignore it, and the other states seem glad that there is an Imperial Government to appeal to. It is the spirit of the incident that interests us most, as bearing on modern tendencies. We do not need Professor Dicey to tell us that "geographical propinquity" is an essential of true federation, although it is well to be reminded of the sinfulness that geographical remoteness is a condition anterior to indifference or worse. In plain language, to feel neighbourly they should be neighbours, and the sooner the Federal Government makes a start with the transcontinental railway, the sooner it will be free of these mimic rebellions. But it need the Labour party, and its treatment of Queensland over the labour question to prove the disconcerting fact that we may sometimes have too much of such good things as federation.

An International Walking Match at Tientsin on October 29th was won by a French military team. British soldiers were second.

As a consequence of the continued high rate of exchange Messrs. Caldbick Macgregor & Co. announced that they have reduced the prices of their wines and spirits by 10 per cent.

Mr. W. R. Prior, a gentleman employed in various Far Eastern ports as a newspaper artist, and recently in Hongkong, died on October 27th at Shanghai, of heart failure following typhoid and pneumonia.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Arnold Frederick King, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Consular District of Wuchow, to reside at Wuchow; and Herbert Allard, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Tientsin.

We are kindly reminded that our report of the Arts and Crafts' exhibition failed to notice the big painting (ancient) by Li Si Fan in the room by itself near St. George's Hall, (Tong Dynasty). It is from Mr. Tsao Tsui's private collection. Mr. Tsao's collection represents five dynasties, but he has only exhibited one of his pictures.

The Peak Range will be opened to-day at 3 p.m. when His Excellency the Governor will fire the first shot. There will afterwards be a match between members residing at the Peak, Hongkong (low-level) and Kowloon Teams. Eight a side. The member in charge of each team will make arrangements for his team's rifles. Ammunition will be provided on the backs of coolies.

The last touch of incongruity and contrast has," writes a correspondent, "soon added to the strange tale of our intrusion into the sacred and forbidden land of Thibet." Captain W. F. O'Connor, our Trade Agent at Gyantze and the amateur guide and friend of the Grand Lama of Tashilhumpo, is taking back with him an 8-hp. motor for the use of His Holiness. It will be delivered in pieces at Calcutta, taken by train to Darjeeling, and there loaded on the backs of coolies.

A London paper says:—From reports to hand it seems that the four companies of the 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment at Hongkong did splendid work after the typhoon in assisting the civil authorities in removing the dead, and helping the survivors and sufferers. Great credit is due to the West Kents for their efforts in giving a helping hand at a time when it was badly needed. In doing so, however, the battalion was only acting up to magnificent reputation both in peace and war.

"The last touch of incongruity and contrast has," writes a correspondent, "soon added to the strange tale of our intrusion into the sacred and forbidden land of Thibet." Captain W. F. O'Connor, our Trade Agent at Gyantze and the amateur guide and friend of the Grand Lama of Tashilhumpo, is taking back with him an 8-hp. motor for the use of His Holiness. It will be delivered in pieces at Calcutta, taken by train to Darjeeling, and there loaded on the backs of coolies.

## THE BIRTHDAY OF H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

In celebration of the birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, Mr. Knubbe, the Acting Consul is holding a series of functions at the consulate and official residence to-day. The programme of the day's proceedings commences with a reception of Japanese subjects only between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. when the national ceremony of bowing before the portraits of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress, and H.H. the Crown Prince, will be performed.

From noon to 1 p.m. there will be an official reception for foreigners at the Consulate in Queen's Building and from 4 to 6 p.m. there will be an "At Home" at the official residence, Macdonnell Road to which about 400 guests have been invited. About 200 guests have been invited to an evening party at 8 p.m. The Band of the 12th Baluchi Regiment will play during the "At Home".

## LOCAL SPORT.

## CRICKET.

The following team has been selected to represent the Civil Service Cricket Club in the Match v. Army Staff on the Military ground to-day commencing at 2 p.m.:—Dr. Atkinson P. A. Biden, G. A. Woodcock, P. T. Lambley, F. A. Fowler, J. H. Gardiner, T. C. Gray, Dr. F. Kow, S. Robinson E.N.R., and P. R. Wolff. Reserve:—Rev. H. J. Jackman, Capt. E. B. Reed, L. E. Brett, F. Bacon and

W. H. Kelly. Reserve:—F. T. Robins.

The following will represent the H. K. C. C. "A" in their match against Craigengower this afternoon, on the Craigengower ground, at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—F. Bevington, B. F. Chapman, J. H. Chalmers, A. S. Cobden, C. H. Falcon, E. A. Fowler, J. H. Gardiner, T. C. Gray, Dr. F. Kow, S. Robinson E.N.R., and P. R. Wolff. Reserve:—Rev. H. J. Jackman.

The following will represent Craigengower in this League match, which will be played at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow on the Craigengower ground.

E. E. Lammett (Capt.), R. Bass, A. O. Brown,

L. A. Ross, M. E. Ager, R. Pestoffi, J. D. Kinward, E. S. Ford, E. Irving, R. B. Cooper

and G. Evans. Reserve:—S. E. Green.

## SCRATCH MATCHES.

A match between the Police first eleven and a second fifteen will be played on their recreation ground this afternoon, the players being:—

The XI: Langley, Kerr, McHardy, Kent Edwards, Clyde, Fowler, Winter, Ogg, Fox and Apal.

The XV: Abley, Cooper, Davis, Foley, Gordon, Grant, McLean, Parr, Shepherd, Watt, Withers, Sullivan, Atley, Robertson and Cagill.

The concert begins at 9.15.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. G. Pitton, D.S.O. and Officers, the Band of the Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, on Saturday, 3rd November 1906.

March . . . . . "The Belle of Broadway" . . . Clark

Overture . . . . . "Payne and" . . . Thomas

Selection from "Merrie England" . . . German

Valse . . . . . "Wanda Frucht" . . . . . Zibulka

Chanson de Matin . . . . . Elgar

Except from "Pohemian" . . . . . Wagner

The Darkies Jubilee . . . . . Turner

MEAL DINNER—3rd November, 1906.—Hors

D'Oeufs—Caviare on Toast, Soups—Asparagus

Fish—Boiled Fish and Butter Sauce, Entrées—

On-Tongue à la Romaine—Sweet-Bread Cutlets

and Tomato Sauce, Mongolian Pâtés—Curry

Dry Joints, &c. Roast Sirloin of Beef and Baked

Potatoes, Roast Capon and Bread Sauces, Boiled

Shoulders of Mutton and Turnips, Cold Roast Wild

Lamb and Mixed Salad—Sweets—Caramel Pudding, Strawberry Ice Cream and Finger Cakes,

Turnip Pudding and Brandy Sautée, Cheese Biscuits, Desert—Coffee—Fruit.

More than one draft prospectus lying in the pigeon-holes of promoters will have the chance of public issue seriously jeopardised by what Mr. Frechville has to say about mining in Japan. Mr. Frechville is a well-known mining engineer, who was sent out to Japan by an English group to report upon the prospects of gold mining in the land of the chrysanthemum. He is on his way back now, and at one of his halting places, San Francisco, has been talking to a local news paper man. According to the interviewer, Mr. Frechville says that for the Japanese themselves Japanese engineers present plenty of opportunity for profit, but adds that British companies would bankrupt themselves trying to pay expenses in mines which are yielding Japan rich returns. There are large ore bodies of a low grade character, and there is any quantity of cheap labour. Nevertheless, it does not appear that modern methods of working, which are so scientific and expensive, are applicable. It would be as well, of course, to have other expressions of opinion from those qualified to speak on the matter; but, says the *Singapore Free Press*, Mr. Frechville's views on gold mining commonly carry great weight.

Life is more profitable to the individual and the community alike when, the day's work over,

the man of business can turn to the cultivation of a healthy hobby which exercises his mental powers.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1906.

## TELEGRAFS.

## "DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, November 2nd.

Archduke Otto is dead.

## CLYDE SHIPBUILDERS POSITION.

LONDON, November 2nd.

A lockout of 10,000 shipbuilders on the Clyde is threatened.

## STORMS NEAR RIVIERA.

LONDON, November 2nd.

Heavy storms have swept the Riviera, occasioning many wrecks.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, November 2nd.

The municipal elections resulted in a large gain for the Moderates.

## THE STRAITS DOLLAR.

SINGAPORE, November 2nd.

The new Straits dollar is altered from 900 to 800 fineness, but unaltered in size and weight.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Sheldford will propose a resolution on the subject.

## RUINER'S SERVICE.

## THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, October 31st.

President Roosevelt has fixed the elections for the first Philippine Assembly, &c. in the spring.

## RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 31st.

Eight men have been executed, after a Drum-head court martial, for the bomb outrage in St. Petersburg on the 29th ult.

## FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

LONDON, October 31st.

French naval reinforcements have arrived at Tangier, for the protection of French interests.

## THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

LONDON, October 31st.

Lieut. Bellairs asked in the House of Commons, whether there was any provision in the Anglo-Japanese treaty which safeguarded Great Britain from a war with the United States, on behalf of Japan. Sir Edward Grey, in reply, said that the treaty was of a general character, and not likely to lead to war with any power.

## POLICE COURT.

Friday, November 2nd.  
BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## ILLEGAL PARTITION WALLS.

The Building Authority proceeded against Fung Chun-yuen, the owner of four houses in Hill Street, for unlawfully neglecting to comply with the requirements of a notice requiring him to remove the whole of the iron partition walls which had been erected in contravention of the requirements of section 222 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. Stearnson of Messrs. Deacon, Lockerby and Deacon, appeared for defendant.

Mr. Slade pleaded that defendant had been previously convicted of this offence.

Mr. Bowley stated that the defendant in this case was charged with failing to comply with a notice served upon him under the Building Ordinance requiring him to remove a partition from certain houses in Hill Street of which he was the owner. On March 29th Building Inspector Hutchins observed that certain iron partitions had been erected without notice of intention to put them up, having been lodged, or plans having been deposited with the Building Authority with respect to them. On March 29th Messrs. Palmer and Turner filed the usual notice of intention to erect iron partitions which had already been erected, but they deposited no plan. On April 10th the Building Authority served notice on the defendant to remove these partitions on the ground that they were contravening section 222 of the Building Ordinance which referred to open space at the rear of buildings. On May 5th that notice was withdrawn and Messrs. Palmer and Turner submitted certain plans showing the iron partitions on the rear of each building. They were submitted for the Building Authority's approval, but have not been approved. On June 29th a notice was served calling on the defendant to remove the iron partitions as contravening section 220, but that notice, his Worship held, was a nullity, but convicted the defendant of a breach of the Ordinance and fined him \$100 under section 220.

Mr. Slade stated that when his Worship convicted the defendant they were dealing with section 220.

An argument followed regarding the section under which the fine was formerly imposed, and all parties eventually agreed, after a brief interval, in his Worship's decision was correct.

Mr. Bowley, continuing, stated that on September 8th a notice was served calling on defendant to remove the partitions as contravening section 222, but no notice was taken of that order. The machinery for dealing with such a nuisance was laid down in section 220, wherein it was stated that whenever the existence of a nuisance was brought to the attention of the Building Authority an officer should issue a notice specifying it, and the manner and time it should be abated. For neglect to comply with such a notice a person could be summoned before a magistrate. The speaker was present to apply for an order directing the defendant to abate the nuisance. The defendant had been previously convicted of contravention of the Ordinance. The previous conviction was delivered on the 31st July, whereas the offence charged in the present summons was committed on September 8th. Therefore Mr. Bowley submitted that the plea of *res judicata* had no power whatsoever in the case, and he understood all the facts were admitted.

Mr. Slade stated that all the facts were absolutely admitted, but the learned Crown Solicitor had, with much ingenuity, skirted over the points of law. The rule of law was that nobody should be twice convicted for the same act. If an act was committed which could be dealt with under various Acts of Parliament or various sections of various Acts of Parliament, and one was selected for proceeding against a person, that person could not afterwards be proceeded against under another section or another Act of Parliament. A man who has committed an offence and is punished, cannot again be convicted in a criminal court in relation to those facts. The authorities were clear beyond doubt. The act complained of in this case and for which the Crown Solicitor was asking for the penalty that several thousand dollars worth of work should be pulled down, was having erected these buildings without having obtained the provided consent. It must be perfectly clear to his Worship that this was a proceeding something remarkably analogous to spoliating the park of the Building Authority, because if there had been any single section of the Ordinance which those partitions had contravened, there would have been a building notice served relating to the contravention of that section. If his client chose to take an action against the Building Authority in a higher court for a mandamus to compel him to approve those plans, he would be obliged to do so. They were absolutely legal, but he would not approve them because the building was erected without his approval. For that offence the defendant was fined \$100, and now—the Crown Solicitor appeared again and asked his Worship to order the man to pull down those buildings, for precisely the same offence. It was not a case of continuing a nuisance. The nuisance was the act done in not complying with the Ordinance. The buildings did not continue to break the law. The breach of the law was committed in their erection and in that only, and counsel submitted that the matter could not be dealt with in any other way by the Court. Mr. Slade then proceeded to quote authorities in support of his contention after which,

Mr. Bowley said that one of the maxims learned in their legal nursery was that nobody could be tried twice for the same offence. The present case, however, was entirely different to any of those quoted by Mr. Slade. The Building Ordinance contained two sets of provisions for enforcing the law. One was by proceeding against the person, and the other by proceeding against the property. On this occasion he was asking his Worship not to proceed in *personam* to punish the defendant, but to get these partitions removed. He asked this under quite a different set of provisions, because he contended they were a nuisance under the Ordinance. The Director of Public Works, who was the Building Authority, had considered the plans and refused to approve of them. The Police Court was not a place wherein that decision had to be questioned. It was provided that appeals should be made to the Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Slade pleaded that defendant had been previously convicted of this offence.

Mr. Bowley stated that the defendant in this case was charged with failing to comply with a notice served upon him under the Building Ordinance requiring him to remove a partition from certain houses in Hill Street of which he was the owner. On March 29th Building Inspector Hutchins observed that certain iron partitions which had already been erected, but they deposited no plan. On April 10th the Building Authority served notice on the defendant to remove these partitions on the ground that they were contravening section 222 of the Building Ordinance which referred to open space at the rear of buildings. On May 5th that notice was withdrawn and Messrs. Palmer and Turner submitted certain plans showing the iron partitions on the rear of each building. They were submitted for the Building Authority's approval, but have not been approved. On June 29th a notice was served calling on the defendant to remove the iron partitions as contravening section 220, but that notice, his Worship held, was a nullity, but convicted the defendant of a breach of the Ordinance and fined him \$100 under section 220.

His Worship intimated that he would first decide the question of *res judicata*, and adjourned the case *sine die*.

## A COOLIE BOATWELL.

A coolie was charged with the larceny of a number of singlets from the German steamer *Ulandia*.

Evidence showed that he was working in a cargo boat alongside the steamer, that he boarded the steamer, descended into the hold, broached a case and removed a quantity of singlets.

His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

## A DEAL IN COAL.

S. Michel, who described himself as a Turkish merchant, and I. Shreider, who said he was a grain collector, were arraigned on the charge of stealing \$100 from Yuk Ting, manager of the Cheong Cheong firm of 151 Des Voeux Road Central.

It is alleged that when the defendants entered complainant's shop one introduced the other as a captain wishing to buy coal. Negotiations were entered into, and apparently were brought to a satisfactory termination. Then the captain asked the shopkeeper to oblige him by changing some money, and to give him the change, if possible, in Chartered Bank notes. The manager took a lot of money out of his safe, and proceeded to search for the special notes. Dropping one on the floor, he stooped to pick it up. As he bent across above, the counter again he saw the merchants disappearing through the door, and subsequently missing \$100, he reported the same to the police, and the men were afterwards arrested.

The case was remanded, the defendants being admitted to bail in the sum of \$250 each.

Before: MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Inspector Langley proceeded against two native seamen for making fast to the *Hawking* while that vessel was under way.

The Inspector asked his Worship to impose the full penalty as the practice was a dangerous one and should be stopped.

Each of the defendants was fined \$5.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

Success has continued to attend the exhibition since its opening. On Thursday the visitors must have numbered considerably over 2000, and the public interest was well maintained throughout yesterday. In the morning 200 boys from the public schools visited the exhibition by arrangement made by Mr. Irvine with the Colonial Secretary. They were admitted for 20 cents each. Those responsible for the exhibition would have been prepared to forgive any such charge were it not that the insurance of the articles renders such a proposition unwise at present.

So far there have only been two complaints—one of damage to a lens lent by Messrs. Lazarus and the other abstraction of a small exhibit—but greater police assistance has been obtained, so that there should be no further mishaps to add to the responsibilities of the secretary. H.E. the Governor did more than open the exhibition. He judged the exhibits in section five and spent a considerable time over the work. Mr. Chon Leep Chee was assisting in monetary and personal assistance, while Mr. H. O. Kem Tong was not behind with his magnificent gift of medals. It was through his liberality that all the medals were supplied. Among the most energetic workers were Mrs. Merchant and M. Liebert, the French Consul.

To-day the children of the French Consul will visit the exhibition.

The smart set is like any other body of sinners—it consists entirely of other people. No one ever admits that he belongs to it; and the only people who really recognise its existence are those who aspire to be members; if there are any such people—and those who denounce it.

## HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, October 5th.

## STEAMSHIP COMPETITION.

It is some weeks since mention was made in your columns of the efforts of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to reach Hongkong by an all-British route in twenty-nine days. According to telegraphic advices received you had your mails via Liverpool in 20½ days, while the P. & O. service, using the French and Italian railways, arrived in Hongkong five days before the Canadian Pacific, although it left London at the same time. The papers here have commented upon the achievement, although several of them erroneously point out that the enterprise of the C.P.R. has been responsible for an acceleration of the P. & O. service. As previously mentioned, mails for Hongkong via Brindisi reached their destination in 24 days, as far back as 1893. It is satisfactory to find that both companies are stimulated by healthy competition which can never fail to benefit the public at large. And while shipping I might allude to an interesting proposal which has recently come to my knowledge. It is generally known that the Norddeutscher-Lloyd have the cream of the Australian passenger business via the Suez Canal. From what I hear the Germans have a much bigger hold on Australian trade than even this represents. In the season they are the largest buyers of wool, and that wherever it is possible they ship it to Europe in German vessels. So much do they buy in excess of the available Teutonic measurement capacity that the N.D.L. is sometimes obliged to charter British vessels to keep pace with the cargo coming forward. The company proposes in the event of the passage of the navigation Bill to run a line right round the Australian coast. Some of the people here are inclined to believe that such an enterprise is doomed to failure by reason of the harassing effects of Australian legislation. A gentleman from Melbourne, with whom the question has been discussed, says this is a delusion. Wages and cost of running a boat generally would be higher, he says, but freights are very much higher. No pilotage dues are leviable on coasters, so that from £20 to £30 is saved at every port, and there are other privileges. A paying line of Australian coasting steamers is, in fact, perfectly conceivable, and it is congenial, strange, to say, to the people of the Commonwealth that British shipowners have not realised this.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE FASHIONS.

Some of your Japane readers may be interested to know that dainty Chinese jackets are being used this season in Paris, where they are much in vogue as tea jackets. The mandarin coat is becoming popular as an evening wrap, while Japanese kimono have been fashionable of late, and are sure to be still in favour this winter, for a Japanese play is announced at the van-

derville.

## TEMPERATURES IN HONGKONG.

It may not be generally known that the thermometer very inadequately corresponds to the feeling of oppressiveness on a hot day. I was unaware of this myself, but reading over a few science notes the other evening I chanced to come across a remark made by Dr. James Mann, a former vice-president of the Royal Meteorological Society. He says "I have a very lively recollection of an evening in Hongkong, when everybody was gasping for breath and deeming that it was better than anyone had ever known it before. To corroborate this judgment someone went to the thermometer. It stood at 85 deg. I have known the heat less oppressive with readings 15 deg. or 20 deg. higher." This fact should be borne in mind next summer, when atmospheric conditions are usually the subject of criticism.

LAW-CHINE WARS.

It cannot be said that the labour prospects for the coming winter are particularly promising. South Wales is threatened by a strike of twenty-eight thousand coal-miners, who have announced their intention of coining work at the end of the month. On the Clyde six thousand shipyard boiler-makers are actually idle, and their strike involves thousands of other subsidiary workers. Among the Scotch coal-miners a strike is impending to obtain an advance of 12½ per cent on their wages. The strike of the boiler-makers is for an increase of wages, that in South Wales is not for wages, but solely for the purpose of compelling non-union men to join the South Wales miners' Federation, and of forcing members to pay up arrears owing to the central organisation. Many of the older residents in the Colony will be sorry to learn that Mr. William Powell, the founder of one of the largest drapery establishments in the Far East, is lying seriously ill at his Worthing residence. It was owing to ill health that he left Hongkong some four or five years ago, and since his stay in the old country there was a marked change for the better which enabled him to take a keen interest in local affairs. The latest news I have is that there is a slight change for the better, and I hope that before this reaches you I shall hear that he has completely recovered.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 28th.

## THE SUNDAY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

Considerable difficulty continues to be experienced over the intricate question of Sunday closing despite the fact that there already existed a law in France compelling Sunday rest twenty-six years ago, but which was repealed by the majorities of the sit of the Chamber and Senate, on the ground that it was contrary to liberty of conscience and the liberty of the individual. It may be interesting to add that among those who voted for the repeal of the law in 1880 were Louis Blanc, Jules Ferry, Carnot, Jules Simon, Littré, Emmanuel Arago, Victor Hugo, Charles de Freycinet, Casimir-Périer, Goblet, Lockroy, Emile Loubet, Moline, Ribot, Rourier, Constant, Henri Brisson, and M. M. Saarinen and Thomson, who are in the present Cabinet. The movement on the present occasion has more chances of becoming an accomplished fact; by degrees shopkeepers in Paris are conforming to the new law. The unaccustomed quiet and calm which prevail in several quarters of the city show that the Government after a time will carry the day. Every Sunday sees more shops closed; many grocers however still remain open till midday Monday thus giving what the Law exacts, twenty-four hours' clear rest. Drapery shops still decline to close pending applications for special permission. Shopkeepers that still hold out against the new measure are threatened with hostile demonstrations on the part of shop employees' associations. Less friction is to be recorded; there is a general tendency on the part of employers and employed to come to terms with regard to the application of the new Law. It does not pay large shopkeepers to hold out; a note is taken of those that refuse to close and they are hissed by a yelling crowd who make it a point to station well in front of the *récalcitrants* and create a disturbance. Since Prefect of Police M. Lepine has issued a fresh set of regulations as to the working of the Law in the various

FOREST FIRE.

Never before have so many forest fires been witnessed in France as during this summer. The conflagration still rages fiercely in some parts. The long series of forest fires which have been pretty general all over the country have not only destroyed across an area of magnificent timber, but in several places such as in the neighbourhood of Toulon, have led to serious loss of life. The neighbourhoods of Les Maniez de l'Estrel and the Landes near the Pyrenees have suffered most. The cause of the disaster is attributed to the dryness of the season; once started, the fires spread with tremendous rapidity in all directions. Trees leap in a moment through the dry bushes and undergrowth; the trees which are largely resinous, and the dry leaves fall an easy prey, in the space of a few moments a whole forest could be seen alight and burning like torches. Many of these terrible fires were also due to the carelessness of smokers, workmen, sportsmen, and the sparks from passing engines. In all the principal forests notices are now to be seen, warning smokers and engine-drivers to be more careful. Some of the fires were also due to fires which had purposedly been lighted by forest-guards in the stubble to kill snakes and other vermin, and which high winds caused to spread. Incendiary is also responsible for a great many. Fine cones, on catching fire, burst and are hurled by the force of their own explosion often several yards distance, thus carrying ignited matter to act as a fuse in another spot. Forest fires of immense extent have been raging furiously for three days in the department of the Var; 40,000 acres of oak trees have already been destroyed. Reports of other more or less destructive forest fires are everyday occurrences. Though in all cases vigorous measures are adopted at once by local authorities, it must be said that the laws on the prevention are not sufficiently stringent, which is unfortunate. The various efforts that have been made during the last forty years the better to safeguard the forest treasures of France have miserably failed in consequence of the many private interests in question. For instance there exist laws compelling a forest owner either to clear the undergrowth from his estate, or else to make a clearly-defined trench between it and his neighbour's property, and also insisting on a clear open space between a forest and a railway line; and had it not been for these, the actual plague of fires would doubtless be greater.

PARIS PROSPECTING.

Nothing could be more gratifying than to learn that Paris is just now supremely happy, and has never been known before to be so prosperous in every respect. The gay city as a rule troubles itself but very little about politics. The French capital is declared to be on the crest of a wave of unexampled prosperity. Never before have there been such crowds of visitors as this year, and there has been a steady upward tendency in this direction for the last four or five years. All records have been eclipsed, hotels have been turning travellers away, while on all sides new *casinos*, *delicatessen*, *cafés*, *peppermint*, *hotels*, and still more hotels in the need of the hour, in this metropolis, and it is being met cheerfully. Thus, interesting old eighteenth century palaces standing in their own parks are being converted to meet the excessive demand. Thus, the old "Palais de Castille," once occupied by Queen Isabella of Spain, has been demolished, and its site and that of the park at the corner of the Avenue Kléber, an immense hotel is being erected. Another old residence not less stately and not less historical, which is meeting with the same fate is the Hotel de Crillon. The exterior of this splendid building, which was erected in the eighteenth century, is to remain untouched. It was built for the Due d'Aumont, and acquired in 1818 by the Due de Crillon. The *Château* country and the Loire have, among other parts of France, seen a great many tourists this year, especially English and Americans. It is a district which, more than any other favourite holiday resort, is adapted for motoring and contains endless famous castles.

THE NEW GUN.

The new *Mitrailleuse* with which the French infantry is shortly to be equipped, like that of Germany is composed of three double-chrome steel tubes 45 m<sup>2</sup> metres thick and with a bore of only 7 millim. so that the Lebel bullet can be fired by it. Each of the barrels can fire 2,100 rounds a minute, and it becomes heated that it has to be rested, while one of the other two barrels is brought into use. As the whole gun revolves upon a vertical tube a sweeping rain of balls can cover a wide stretch of country. It is said that six thousand of these guns are to be delivered to the Army before the end of the year, the majority of the French arsenals are busy at work night and day turning out these formidable weapons. Meanwhile the 1886 gun is being overhauled.

## PHOTO SUPPLIES

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING FOR AMATEURS UNDERTAKEN.

## ENLARGEMENT A SPECIALTY.

## LONG. HING &amp; CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

135.

## THE ORIGINAL CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED

BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD.

PER CASE 1 DOZ. \$2.00

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PIMPLES  
BLACKHEADS  
Prevented by

CUTICURA  
SOAP \*

To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the Great Skin Cure, with the purest cleansing ingredients and the most reviving Medicinal and Toilet Soap. London Agents: E. Newbery & Sons Ltd., Patent Drug & Chemist, 25, Pall Mall, Tel. "How to beautify the skin."

50 - 78

PARIS PROSPECTING.

Nothing could be more gratifying than to learn that Paris is just now supremely happy, and has never been known before to be so prosperous in every respect. The gay city as a

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to the MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: PATRIOT, Order: A.B.C., 6th Ed.

Luton.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**T**HIS P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer  
"MALTA"  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:

From London, &c., ex.s.s. *Hin daga*.

From Persian Gulf, ex. B. I. S. N. &

B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 8th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906.

INTIMATIONS  
EDUCATIONAL.

**E**NGLISH LADY desires Morning Engagement. Usual English Subjects and Fluent French.

Apply—TUITION.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1906.

[1997]

## DANCING LESSONS.

**W**E beg to inform the Public that we shall open our DANCING CLASS on the 1st day of November, at No. 2, Lower Castle Road, Terms Moderate. For Further Particulars apply to—Mrs. GREEN, No. 31 Seymour Road, or Mr. PIDGEON, No. 3 Pelders Hill.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1906.

[1998]

## LESSONS IN FRENCH.

**N**EW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—Mr. R.

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1906.

[1999]

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

**A**PPPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GERRIT JAN WILLINK carrying on business at Winterswijk, Holland, as Manufacturer, has on the 27th day of July, 1906, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of TRADE MARKS of the following TRADE MARK:

The Representation of TWO BIRDS OF PARADISE facing each other and standing on a branch of a tree with leaves, in the name of GERRIT JAN WILLINK, who claims to be the proprietor thereof.

The TRADE MARK has been used by the applicant since the month of June, 1906, in respect of the following goods:

SINGLETS IN CLASS 33.

A Facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Offices of the under-signed.

Dated the 2nd day of August, 1906.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the Applicant,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong.

[1999]

## PEAK HOTEL.

## ONE

## GRAND CONCERT

WILL BE HELD ON  
MONDAY,  
NOVEMBER 5TH AT 9.15 P.M.

Here JOHANN MARQUARDT, Violinist,

Madame ALEXANDER MARQUARDT, Harpist.

Assisted by

Mrs. R. H. NEWBORN, Soprano,

Mr. GEO. GRIMBLE, Pianist.

Admission: Two Dollars.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1906.

[2020]

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH &amp; BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

**T**AKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION has been appointed to enquire into and Report on the following matters, viz.—

1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulations.

The Commission earnestly invite the Inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order,

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1906.

[1881]

## FOR SALE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE  
AT HONGKONG.

FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY,

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1905;

ALSO RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAILE SILVER (From 1890), and other Useful Information.

PRICE: \$1 CASH.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1906.

[1881]

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage 82.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906.

[1881]

## NOTICES OF FIRES

## THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

**M**R. W. J. SAUNDERS has been Appointed ACTING SECRETARY of the above Company as from the 1st November, 1906, and until Mr. JAMES WHITALL's return to the Colony.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
E. W. MAITLAND,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1906.

[1881]

## NOTICE.

**WE** have Established Ourselves To-day under the Firm Name of ULDRUP & SCHLUTER, Hongkong, as GENERAL MERCHANTS and ENGINEERING AGENTS.

T. P. ULDRUP, C. SCHLUTER,  
Office 1 & 2, Beaconsfield Arcade,  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1906.

[1881]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**T**HIS SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 13 Horse Mansions, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), November 3rd, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th September, 1906.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st October to

3rd November, both days inclusive.

J. W. KEW,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906.

[1881]

## CHINESE ENGINEERING &amp; MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

**A** FINAL DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share free of tax for Account of the year ending 28th February, 1906, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company. Coupon No. 7 is payable on 2nd November at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tsinan and Shanghai.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1906.

[1881]

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

## PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF THE Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of Crown Land, at North Point, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

C. H. GRACE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1906.

[1881]

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

## PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF THE Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of Two Lots of BONS in the New Territory, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing 1st January, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 21 years less 3 days.

E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO,  
14, Arbuthnot Road.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1906.

[1881]

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

## PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of Two Lots of BONS in the New Territory, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing 1st January, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 21 years less 3 days.

J. DARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

Hongkong, 16th October, 1906.

[1881]

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

## PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of Two Lots of BONS in the New Territory, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing 1st January, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 21 years less 3 days.

E. M. HAZELAND,  
No. 35, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to—WING-ON, Contractor,

No. 34, D'Aguilar Street.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1906.

[1881]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On THURSDAY,

the 8th November, 1906, at 12 o'clock, Noon,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

The American Steamer "YRUNA" with all her Anchors, Chains and Appurtenances, &c.,

(to be sold on board).

As she now lies off the COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

Tonage . . . . . 805 31 gross.

Length . . . . . 443 69 feet.

Beam . . . . . 190 feet.

Depth . . . . . 25 feet.



## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS

**CHEUNG-SHING.** British steamer, 2nd November from Canton.

**ELISABETH RICKMERS.** German str. 368, W. Befoh, 2nd Nov., Bangkok 26th Oct.

Rica and General—Butterfield & Swire.

**GERMANIA.** German str. 1,714, H. Loppon, 2nd Nov.—Bangkok 26th October. Ricca-Jones & Co.

**HATCHING.** British str. 1,276, A. E. Hodges, 2nd November. Foochow 30th October.

Amy 31st, and Swatow 1st Nov. General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

**THARAI.** German str. 2,299, W. Eng., 2nd Nov.—Bangkok 25th Oct. Ricca-Stewart & Co.

**KOUN-MARU.** Japanese str. 1,758, F. Minamikawa, 2nd Nov.—Kolo 27th Oct. General—Fukuso Co.

**KETCHOW.** British str. 1,215, H. Hodder, 2nd Nov.—Tientsin 25th Oct. Chelio and Wellesley 27th. General—Butterfield & Swire.

**PHANANG.** German str. 1,921, F. Schmitz, 1st Nov.—Bangkok and Hohol 21st Oct.

Rica—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

**RAGNA.** Norwegian str. 1,220, H. G. Nielsen, 2nd Nov.—Rangoon 26th Oct. Tegner—Aagard, Thorsen & Co.

**SAPORTA.** British steamer, 2nd Nov. from Canton.

**SUMI-SY.** British str. 1,265, H. S. Best, 2nd Nov.—Amy 1st Nov. General—Dewell & Co.

**SWEA.** British str. 1,253, C. D. Goldsmith 2nd November—Shanghai 30th Oct. Mail and General—P. & O. N. Co.

**TAZAN.** British str. 1,210, Somerville, 2nd Nov.—Marla 30th Oct. Butterfield & Swire.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR MASTERS OFFICE.

For *Yokohama Maru*, Japanese str. 1,474, for Shigoku.

For *Yokohama Maru*, Japanese str. 1,474, for Shigoku.

For *Kangkong*, British str. for Swatow.

For *Proteus*, German str. for Quilon.

For *Scorpion*, British str. for Europe.

## DEPARTURES

Nov. 1st

**KOOGIN.** to main str. for Swatow.

**LAGAT.** German steamer, for Pakho Nov. 2nd.

**PETROV.** German str. for Swatow.

**TELEGRAM.** German str. for Hamburg.

**WILHELM.** German str. for Kwangtchowan.

**WILHELM.** German str. for Canton.

**WILHELM.** German str. for Shanghai.

**YOKOHAMA MARU.** Japanese str. for Australia.

**YOKOHAMA MAR**

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO MAIL	REMARKS
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS	NIMLA	Noon, 3rd November	See Special Advertisement.
YOKOHAMA via SHANGHAI, FORMOSA	YOKOHAMA	About 4th November	Freight and MOJI and KOBE

LONDON and ANTWERP

via SINGAPORE, PENANG, NILE

COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSAILLES

Avg. 7th November

Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.E.

November

Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.  
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAU, CHEFOU, NEWCHWANG	"HANYANG"	On 3rd November.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 3rd November.
NINGPO and CHINKIANG	"NINGPO"	On 3rd November.
MANILA	"SUNGKIAH"	On 6th November.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 7th November.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOH"	On 10th November.
MANILA, YAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIWAN"	On 12th November.
KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 14th November.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS

Hongkong, 29th October, 1906.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	DEPARTURE
TAMSUI via SWATOW	"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 4th Nov., Capt. H. OHTA at 10 A.M.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table. Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager

PASSENGER SEASON  
1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.  
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"  
10,560 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,  
AND IS DUE IN MARESILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON  
THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARESILLES AND LONDON. THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARESILLES SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARESILLES—£61 FIRST AND £42 SECOND SALOON,  
To LONDON—£65 FIRST AND £44 SECOND SALOON.

For Further Particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS

SAILING DATES.

PRINZESS ALICE ..... WEDNESDAY 1st November  
EON ..... WEDNESDAY 21st November  
BUELLOW ..... WEDNESDAY 31st December

PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD ..... WEDNESDAY 19th December

1907.

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH ..... WEDNESDAY 2nd January

SEYDLITZ ..... WEDNESDAY 16th January

PRINZ HEINRICH ..... WEDNESDAY 30th January

GNEISENAU ..... WEDNESDAY 13th February

PREUSEN ..... WEDNESDAY 27th February

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class return 1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class return

TO NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR 21.00 12.00 6.00 22.00 13.00 6.00

TO SOUTHPHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG 91.00 63.00 33.00 92.00 64.00 34.00

return 65.00 44.00 24.00 66.00 45.00 25.00

return 97.00 65.00 36.00

\* TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ

VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR 61.00 44.00 26.00

return 115.00 79.00 44.00

VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHPHAMPTON 68.00 46.00 27.00

return 123.00 83.00 49.00

\* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar, and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers' expense.

\* TO INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERRUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMSONSHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHN, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS

SAILING DATES.

WILLEHAD ..... 4763 tons ..... TUESDAY, 13th Nov.

PRINZ SIGISMUND ..... 3362 tons ..... TUESDAY, 11th Dec.

SANDAKAN ..... 1783 tons ..... TUESDAY, 8th Jan.

ON TUESDAY, the 13th NOVEMBER, AT NOON, THE STEAMSHIP "WILLEHAD," CAPTAIN OBENAUER, WITH MAIL, PASSENGERS AND CARGO, WILL LEAVE THIS PORT AS ABOVE.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class return 1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class return

TO MANILA ..... \$50.00 \$30.00 \$20.00 \$80.00 \$50.00

TO NEW GUINEA ..... \$28.00 \$18.10 \$14.00 return \$42.00 \$27.15

TO BRISBANE ..... \$30.00 \$22.00 \$14.00 return \$54.00 \$36.00

TO SYDNEY ..... \$33.00 \$23.00 \$15.00 return \$59.10 \$41.10

TO MELBOURNE ..... \$34.10 \$24.10 \$16.00 return \$62.50 \$44.50

TO YOKOHAMA ..... \$50.00 \$30.00 \$20.00 return \$170.00 \$120.00

TO KOBE ..... \$95.00 \$70.00 \$50.00 return \$170.00 \$120.00

TO HONGKONG ..... \$140.00 \$100.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSENGER MONEY FROM HONGKONG

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class return 1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class return

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO BY IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMER 497.00

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA 95.00

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & O.S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "BUELLOW" ..... Wednesday, 7th Nov.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" ..... Wednesday, 21st Nov.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA, "PRINZ SIGISMUND" ..... Wednesday, 21st Nov.

Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to NEW YORK by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, P.M.S. Co., O. & O.S.S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK to EUROPE by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

To London via Plymouth or Southampton 462.0.0.

To Bremen 63.10.0.

To Paris via Cherbourg 65.0.0.

To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar 65.0.0.

Passage money payable in local currency at current sight Bank, rate of Exchange on the day of payment.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

1165-6

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

TONS REG.

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 13TH.

CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.

C



## THE ROMANCE OF DRESS CLOTHES.

Man dresses for dinner. He stands by his bath-memo man, *bono*, bones, blood, sinews, nerves—the mysterious mixture. As in stumps there (says a writer in the *Manchester Guardian*) he cannot be told from his Elizabetian ancestors, from his kind in the Middle Ages, from his pirate forefathers, from a garrison of Noah.

He commences to dress; he reaches out his hand and takes his vest; at that instant he becomes sartorially interesting; he ceases to be more man; he is becoming a man; now he is shaking hands with the Pharaohs.

Now he is in vest and pantaloons; little does he know that he is perpetuating the memory of a saintly man of Venice, Saint Pantaleon, carry back a little further into ages, he is by Pantaleon—touched with the Greeks *and hominum*! I could carry you far on the subject of Pantaleon, but the journey might be wearisome.

His socks are on his feet; goodness knows where this action carries him; it links him with kings who are mentioned in an anecdote concerning socks; it links him with the buskin-wearing comedian; it brings back the voice of Stibbles: "These gray hose, not of cloth (though never so fine), for that is thought too base; but of jersey, wretched, crewell, silk, thread, and such like, or else at least, of the finest yarn that can be got; and so ingeniously knit with open seams down the leg, with quirks and cloches about the ankles, and sometime (haply) interlaced about the ankles with gold or silver threads, is also wonderful to behold." That was written in 1596, and it really concerns long hose, but it applies to-day just as well. Carefully now, he slips his feet into his pumps, and again the wings of Time flutter the air. Where are we now in these shoes of pump, for that is the origin of the name, Shakespeare's voice says in "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Set good strings to your beards, new ribbons to your pumps. These thin-soled, low-heeled shoes, are Elizabethan.

Man arrived at the stage when he must put on his shirt. What an air of antiquity is about—what a gathering of ghosts! A procession of shirts fills the apartment. Norman shirts with embroidered necks and wrists; Tudor shirts with wonderful patterns in black silk down the front, round the collar, about the cuffs, silk shirts, Jacobean shirts, canonic shirts. Shirts cut low to show the neck of lumb-shouldered Richard; shirts grown higher to hide the neck of straddled Henry; shirts holding gigantic ruffles to surround the necks of Elizabeth's admirers; shirts showing through the slashes of Cavalier doublets, with falling Vandevik collars or bands, to be shamed with Charles' blood, plain shirts, embroidered, perhaps, with a text. Two-centuries the Protector of England and a plain, broad, falling band to go round his neck in the day and to put away in a hand box at night. Shirts with fine ruffles at the wrists to fall over the bands of Samuel Pepys, wide-sleeved shirts tied with ribbon to show under Marlborough's turned-back cuffs. Shirts to hold tidy neckcloths stained by Dr. Johnson with tea and snuff; shirts with frilled fronts evaded at Weymouth for Farmer George. Shirts to show Hyacinth collars and to hold Brummellian stocks. Starched shirts tapering in front and at last the man's shirt, two-sided, round, broad-based, stiff, anything else. As for the back of his shirt, little does one man connect it with murder; little does he picture Mrs. Turner at the gallows at Tyburn in a lawn rail starched, with her yellow invitation, the hangman himself is in band and cuffs of yellow starched hollies.

His collar is on and his tie is tied, and he may be thankful enough that his collar may be of a reasonable height and his tie may be small. The whole neckwear, so stiff and neat, is the result of the Brummell's reform of the shabby manners of his day. He it was who taught England the value of a clean shirt and a spiffy collar. He it was who tired of the sloppy, greasy neck cloth of such men as Fox, made a point of stitching his white necktie and setting it in folds of great artistry. To him did we owe all the family of stiff stocks, all those horrid patent leather stocks our soldiers wore even in India; all those tremendous cravats in startling colours and patterns worn by our grandfathers. But it is through him that we still wear white ties for ceremony, and had he lived to rule the fashions none of the coloured stocks or ties would have been worn. White was his neckwear until the last pitiful weeks of his life, when half crazy, poor, lonely, he shrank about the back streets of Calais in a black tie yes, and mourned the fact of its colour.

Now for his breeches, his brace, his bridle, his breeches—Latin, Spanish, Scandinavian, Saxon derived garments. Or if you care to call them trousers, breeches or trowsers or trows or the old French word for trunk-hose, *trousers*; you will find yourself again in the mists of antiquity. The actual history of trousers and their development would take us too long; this let me say, the dress trousers of to-day is the child (taking them as one garment) of the tight trousers of 1820 that buttoned just above the ankle and the grandfather of knee-breeches. The braid down the side of the trousers is the remains of a piece of the material folded over to hide the buttons that were unable to allow the passage of military high boots. Also the cavalrymen wore trousers over their knee-breeches, and button flap was lined with red; the red flying back showed often, and it was finally adopted and worn soon after by soldiers in plain evening dress, and afterwards became a fashion.

The dress waistcoat, a garment that chaps and changes year by year, which was first worn cut round and wide at the opening, I think, by my father, John Clayton Calthrop, has come to be one of the few garments of which the modern man may show his taste or lack of it. Certainly in the dry waistcoat he may proclaim his sporting instincts or his sense of the dandified. As the tie retreated and the ruffle on the shirt became smaller so did the waistcoat become lower in cut, until, when the shirt took its plain, prominent position, the waistcoat was reduced to a mere strip of cloth three buttons deep.

At last our man is into his coat, and here in this curious survival of odds and ends he stands. The coat retains most of the shape of the Jean-de-Bry coat, introduced about 1798 or 1799. It is, or was, a double-breasted coat cut high in the waist, to show the waistcoat under it; the double row of buttons still remains. The buttons are still on the sleeves, though they serve no purpose; they are the remains of the button first used to fasten the cuff from the sword-arm; then to hold up the turned-back cuffs to display a prodigious quantity of white, fine linen shirt; then they kept up the broad William and Mary cuff the broad George the Second cuff. They remained on the tight, narrow cuff of the end of George the Third's reign; they remained on the cuff newly turned down; only they were put at once instead of on the top of the cuff; then they were left open and the shirt cuff was turned over them. Now they are mere dimples used only as a finish to the sleeve.

The coat collar of 1790 having grown up, it became towards 1799 rolled high, and has since then gradually lowered to its present flatness. The button-hole in the left reverse of the coat was intended to hold a button under the right

reverse, as in a double-breasted motor coat of to-day and a uniform of the Waterloo period. This button-hole, having become useless, remained to hold and originate the button-hole of flowers. The two buttons on the back of the dress-coat ones served to hold back the skirt of the full-skirted coat when gentlemen rode abroad; when the skirts were cut away and cut-away or tail coats or swallow-tails, came in the buttons remained.

Man is dressed for dinner.

## THE VALUE OF MONEY.

It is all very well for Colonial Treasurers and such-like professors of high finance to tax the average man of the community for want of intelligence in failing to understand all that is said and done about changes of dollars, standards of currency, degrees of fineness and the balance of trade. It is their business to understand these things. Likewise to make them known to people who do not. The explanation is not always adequate. For instance not so many years ago, there was one of those popular movements on for an increase of salary for the civil service, which like the game of the forest tree has all the flavor at the top, and the discussion on the schedule of increments was going on in the Legislative Council. This is what actually took place:

Chair of Council, Colonial Treasurer, \$8,100 per annum.

A Member: I should like to know whether the duties of the Colonial Treasurer have grown

so much as to warrant a salary increase.

Colonial Treasurer: He has very difficult duties to perform. He has to—sign cheques.

What are the things?

So when we are told that there is a lack of

intelligence in understanding currency matters

all we can do is to acquiesce and think the

lady who, when informed that her banking

account was overdrawn, signed a cheque

"The value of money?" There was an old

schoolmaster who always used to tell the parents of the pupils who were leaving him: "Don't

let him have more than sixpence a week to spend

on the value of money." There was

more in that than in the question of the

Juniper the other day, who asked whether

the sovereign was legal tender, how

much the dollar would be worth. To ask the

question "What is money?" even seriously,

is to repeat Sir Robert Peel's famous question

"What is a pound?"—the pound sterling,

the confusion that exists, to explain that originally

the pound of silver was coined into 20 pounds

which fact is contained in the Troy weight

of 20 penny-weight or ounce, 12 ounces one

pound. That subsequently the actual weight of

the silver penny became less than a penny-

weight, does not alter the origin.

Finally that English and French spelling

are necessarily and inevitably phonetic on moisture

is damp. Truly that English and French spelling

are phonetic is absurd, all that it means

is that the French and English spell much

worse than the Germans and Italians, being

relatively conceited and inhibited people who

takc up aish delight in making knowledge difficult, not to mention their love of excesses

for punishing children. English spelling contains

thousands of excuses for rebuking children,

for beating them, for imprising them after school hours, for breaking their spirits with impossible tasks. It is more effective over than teaching a short-sighted child the clock and then beating it because it cannot tell the time from Big Ben.

But in the long run phonetics have their revenge. When we begin by refusing to spell as we pronounce we end by having to pronounce as we spell. The etymologists, to show the French origin of the word oblige, refused to spell it phonetically; and a g-eration of superior persons despised those who did not say oblige, and were themselves despised by a still more select circle who said oblige. But who dares say oblige now, except Joseph Surface on the stage? The history of the word envelope tells the same story. Ongvelope and Ann Velope had had their day; we spell it envelope and now we have to pronounce it envelope. The American reformers want us to spell catalogue, a word in such common use that its pronunciation has been traditionally maintained in spite of the spelling. But what of epilog and prolog? Those two words, which most Englishmen never hear or hear uttered in their lives, and the rest use perhaps once in 20 years, are on those rare occasions mispronounced, nine times out of ten, as epilog and prolog. As the working classes become literate and please themselves by dragging into ordinary conversation more and more long words which they have never heard pronounced, they introduce ways of their own of pronouncing them, founded necessarily on the spelling programme, a vulgarism which offends the eye as Paris pronounced Paree in English—offends the ear, has been in my hearing pronounced so as to rhyme to Damn me. That is how we shall all have to pronounce it some day. I foresee the time when I shall be forced to pronounce semi-conscious as See my Conscious. Then there is the march of precipitately. Already I blush when old habit betrays me into calling clothes circa. I have heard a tenor pronouncing the I in Handel's Where er or you walk.

The worst of it is that this want of conscience in spelling has led to anarchy and indifference in the interpretation of spelling. London children are deliberately taught to speak hideously by teachers—who speak that way themselves. Already the Westend and Oxford have acquired more than half this terrible pronunciation, and they will soon acquire it completely. They are lulled into a false security by the fact that the coarsely nasal resonance of the costermonger distinguishes him socially from the Oxford graduate in spite of the identity of their pronunciation. But the snarl will no doubt conquer Oxford in time.

Our governing classes dropped half the continent of North America from sheer carelessness. Sooner or later an oil would sweep Europe in blood. I therefore hit them purposely in their vulnerable point.

THRU AND A BUY.

For Steppen, Potchefroom, to Steppen, Krugersdorp.

Try supplier to pass your bill to-day or tomorrow; will save me waiting. I believe he drinks whiskey and stout.

The outcome, if any, of this piece of advice is not known; but it offers an interesting field for speculation. Did he drink them together? If not, in what order? Or by alternate drinks did he drink them? And what entire measure of each went in the passing of a dubious bill?

Avain, there is the painful possibility that the transmutor of that wire had been misled as to the "particular vanity" of the officer in question. Suppose that some evil disposed person—a trade rival, say—had spread the report that the officer worked on whisky and stout, whereas in truth and in fact the said officer transacted the national business under the influence of liqueur brandy diluted with champagne, as he, the said drayveller, well knew. Or suppose that the said officer was a man of a severe simplicity of habit, and did not mix his drinks at all, sticking always to one favoured intoxicant. In such a case the appearance of an affable contractor freighted with a foaming kegler of stout and whisky might displease rather than awaken that gleam of joy in the official eye which had been hoped for. Or even suppose that the officer, by some freak of taste incomprehensible to the commercial world of South Africa, did not drink anything alcoholic at all, until his day's work was over; or was some officer a total abstainer. It is terrible to think of what may have happened to "Steppen, Krugersdorp," if the tip was not straight.—*Japan Chronicle*.

The cost collar of 1790 having grown up, it became towards 1799 rolled high, and has since then gradually lowered to its present flatness. The button-hole in the left reverse of the coat was intended to hold a button under the right

## SPELLING REFORM.

## COUNTER-PROPOSAL TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

## WIDER ALPHABET REQUIRED.

further time, and enlarge the alphabet until our consonants and vowels are for all practical purposes separately represented, and defined by rhyming with words in daily use. We shall then get a word notation which may be strange at first (which does not matter), but which will be neither ludicrous nor apparently ignorant (which does matter very much indeed).

One other point is of importance. The new letters must be designed by an artist with a fully developed sense of beauty in writing and printing. There must be no apostrophes or diacritical signs to spoil the appearance of the pages of the new type. It is a mistake to suppose that the Bible teaches us the sacredness of pseudo etymological spelling; but it does teach us the completeness of a page on which there are no apostrophes and no inverted commas.

## RATS AND PARASITES.

The rat-killing crusade is to shortly be started again in Kola. It is interesting to note that the Royal Institute of Public Health (England) was to discuss the question of parasites, the principal object of their attention being the household cat hitherto regarded in Japan as a valuable protection against rats. According to the latest home papers the cat turns out to be one of the deadliest enemies of mankind. The cat harbours parasites and the parasites communicate diphteria, scrofula, fever, measles, and various other diseases. Therefore the cat must go. But if the cat grows the rat comes, and the rat not only harbours plague parasites but is suspected of complicity in the spread of cancer. The officials of the Royal Institute of Public Health have set themselves a difficult task. Microbes, microbes, microbes! Nothing, it seems, would glut them so much as the thought that all of us were setting to work to catch flies early in the season in the hope of reducing their numbers, and consequently their perils, later on; flies also harbour malignant parasites. The old rhyme

Go, if the cat grows the rat comes, and the rat not only harbours plague parasites but is suspected of complicity in the spread of cancer.

And little flies have lesser fears; and so ad infinitum.

—comes a dirge of painful omen. Of all the evils, however, probably residents in this country will be most anxious to touch the lead; so that there is still hope for the domestic cat.



THESE CIGARS represent the very highest achievement in Cigar Manufacture, and are made from matured selected Mexican leaves.

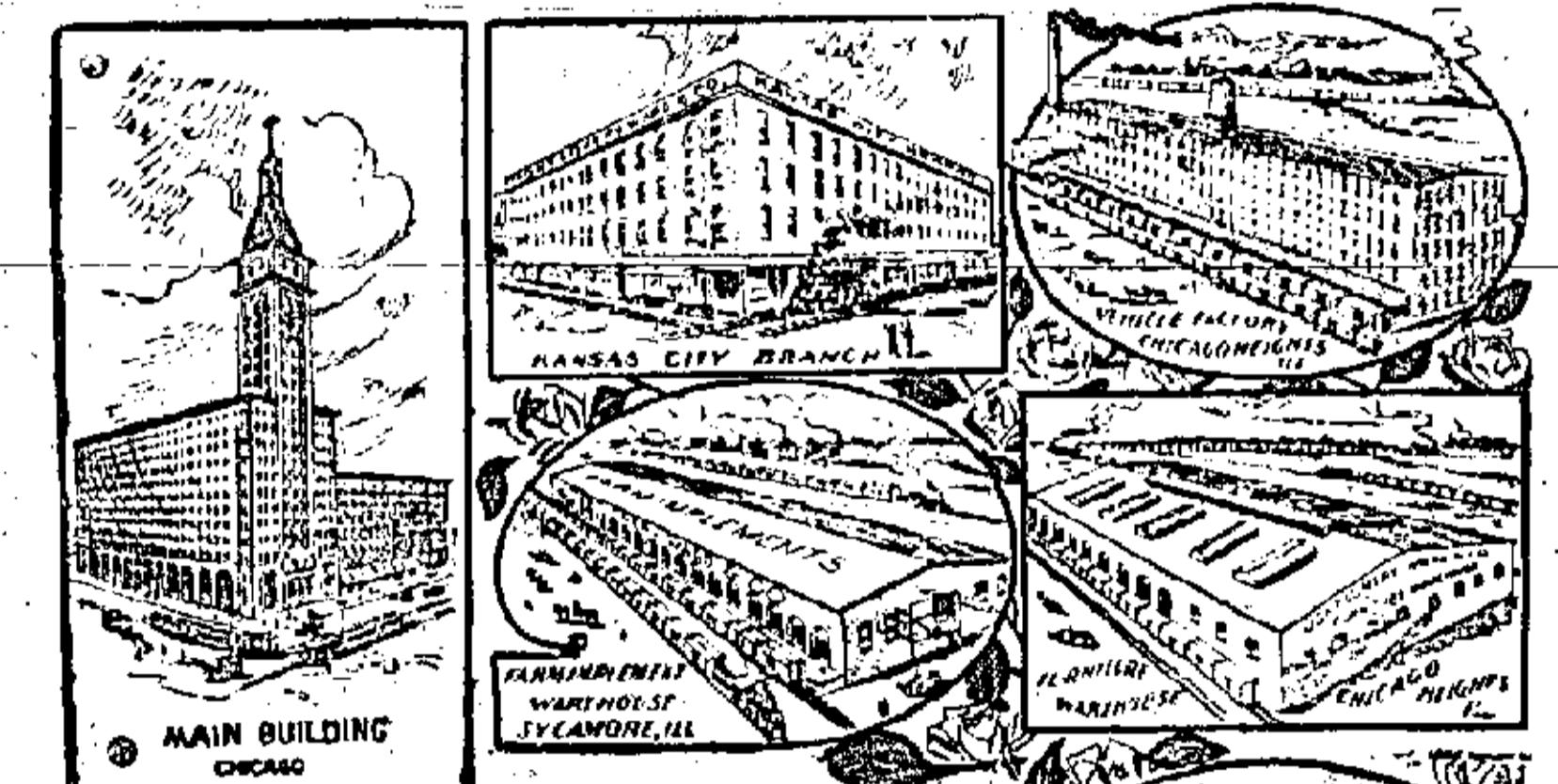
Distinctly the CIGAR for the Connoisseur.

## AGENTS:

THE HOLLAND CHINA TRADING COMPANY.

SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND TIENSIN.

67-2



## Special Low Freight Rates to the Orient

And our system of selling General Merchandise of every kind Direct to the Consumer enable you to obtain latest

## American Goods at Chicago Prices

You can buy of us everything to eat, wear and use at the same prices paid by our three million customers in America.

We ship by Fast Freight and the Pacific Steamers, and have a fixed low freight rate, not enjoyed by any other firm. On all classes of goods, irrespective of measurement, our special freight rate, covering both the rail and ocean haul, is only \$1.75 per 100 lbs. from Chicago to Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila, and through Bills of Lading, prepaid on this basis can be secured in Chicago to any open port.

You run no risk. Our Export Division understands all requirements and we guarantee safe delivery. We pack goods properly and are prepared to take care of all details. We have had over 10 years experience in export shipping.

We have thousands of customers in the East; are well known to the banks and refer by permission to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.

Our new 1200 page Catalogue No. 74, Season 1905-6, just from the press contains clear illustrations, truthful descriptions and lowest prices or 120,000 articles in every day use. The book costs almost \$1.00 gold to print and mail, but we will gladly send a copy to any householder or prospective buyer, if you will show us with us to do so by just writing and asking for a copy.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.'s Catalogues Are Here.**

We have sent a limited supply of these large Catalogues to the office of this paper, where all who need it at once can have one on payment of 50 cents to pay local postage and expenses.

Secure your copy at once to prevent delay.

Write a letter to our Export Manager, at Chicago, and ask him any questions you like. He will be glad to furnish any information.

Do not miss this opportunity to Get Our New 1200 Page Catalogue No. 74, FREE.

## MONTGOMERY, WARD &amp; CO.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

## SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPS

## BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED:

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED ..... 1,250,000  
PAID-UP ..... 602,500  
RESERVE FUND ..... 135,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balance

On FIXED DEPOSITS —  
For 12 months ..... 4%  
" 6 " ..... 3%  
" 3 " ..... 2%

E. ORMISTON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1906. 26

Hongkong, 26th March, 1906. 26

## DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP ..... Sh. Tsch. 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Hamburg, Calecut, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsinanfu, Tsingtao, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and

Bankers: KÖNIGLICHE SEEHANDLUNG (PREUßISCHE STAATSBANK), Berlin.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO-GENESELLSCHAFT, DEUTSCHE BANK.

S. BLEICHRODNER & CO., BELLINGER HANDELS-GENESELLSCHAFT.

BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE.

ROBERT WARSCHAUER & CO.

M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & CO.

JACOB S. H. STERN

NORDDEUTSCHE BANK HAMBURG, HAMBURG.

SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. & CO., KOELN.

BAYREUTHER HYPOTHEKEN-UND WECHSEL-BANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCE

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on term, which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO GÖTTSCHE, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1906. 27

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum.

do. 6 do. 3½ do.

do. 3 do. 3%

J. BÖRTJE, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1906. 27

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 24,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 21,000,000

CAPITAL UNCALLED ..... 3,000,000

RESERVE FUND ..... 13,700,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Tokyo, Kobe, Nagasaki, New York, Osaka, Lyons, Honshu, Bombay, London, San Francisco, Tientsin, Newchwang, Shanghai, Peking, Mukden, Chetoo, Tieling, Port Arthur.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

PARK BANK, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5% per annum.

do. 6 do. 4%

do. 3 do. 3%

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1906. 513

NEEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ (NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Fr. 45,000,000 (Fr. 75,000,000)

RESERVE FUND ..... Fr. 5,000,000 (Fr. 17,000,000)

HEAD OFFICE IN AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

Branches: Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarcand, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Padang, Pascoeroen, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Del), Palembang, Kotabanta, Radja, (Achen), Telok-Semata, (Achen), Bandjermas.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bojubaya, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c. &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

do. 6 do. 3½ do.

do. 3 do. 3%

L. ENGEL, Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1906. 1450

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1856.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £300,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £300,000

RESERVE FUND ..... £375,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4% per cent.

do. 3 " 3½ "

T. P. COCHRANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1906. 21

## BANKS

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposit is allowed at 3% Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

H. E. R. HUNTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. 24

Hongkong, 26th March, 1906. 26

Hongkong, 26th March, 1906. 26